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Quercus rubra, *Q. alba* and *Q. nigra*, beneath which occur *Ame-
lanchier canadensis*, *Hamamelis virginica* and *Gaylussacia resinosa*.
The rock crevices show *Campanula rotundifolia Langsdorfiana*,
Polypodium vulgare, *Aralia racemosa*, *Rubus odoratus* and *Ribes
rotundifolium*, and, on the ledges, clumps of *Rubus strigosus*.

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A KEY TO THE BROWN SESSILE POLYPOREAE OF TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA

BY WILLIAM A. MURRILL

The pileate species of Polyporaceae have been recently grouped under three subfamilies; the Polyporeae, with porose hymenium and annual hymenophore, the Fomiteae, with porose hymenium and perennial hymenophore and the Agariceae, with furrowed hymenium. The plants treated in the present key are Polyporeae with brown context and without a distinct stipe.

KEY TO THE GENERA.

Hymenophore sessile.

Spores hyaline.

Context light-brown.

Context at first fleshy, becoming slightly corky.

A. ISCHNODERMA.

Context tough from the first.

Surface encrusted.

B. ANTRODIA.

Surface not encrusted.

Surface glabrous or nearly so.

Hymenium alveolate.

C. FAVOLUS.

Hymenium normally poroid.

D. HAPALOPILUS.

Surface distinctly hairy.

E. FUNALIA.

Context dark-brown.

Context friable.

F. PHAEOLUS.

Context tough.

Tubes entire, pileus heavily bearded.

G. POGONOMYCES.

Tubes soon splitting into teeth, pileus velvety.

H. CERRENELLA.

Spores brown.

I. INONOTUS.

A. THE SPECIES OF ISCHNODERMA.

Plant large, brown, resinous.

I. fuliginosum (Scop.) Murr.

B. THE SPECIES OF ANTRODIA.

Plant small, brown, zonate, encrusted.

A. mollis (Sommerf.) Karst.

C. THE BROWN SPECIES OF FAVOLUS.

Plant thin, smooth, purplish-zonate.

F. variegatus (Berk.) Murr.

D. THE SPECIES OF HAPALOPILUS.

1. Hymenium concolorous; pileus smooth, azonate; context soft and friable.

H. rutilans (Pers.) Murr.

Hymenium differently colored; pileus rarely smooth; context rigid or corky, not friable. 2.

2. Hymenium lilac-colored, tubes 1 cm. or more in length; pileus concentrically sulcate. *H. sublilacinus* (Ell. & Ev.) Murr.

Hymenium dark-brown, tubes shorter. 3.

3. Context rigid; pileus azonate or with few and indefinite markings.

H. gilvus (Schw.) Murr.

Context flexible; pileus plainly and definitely multizonate.

H. licnoides (Mont.) Murr.

E. THE SPECIES OF FUNALIA.

Plant thick and firm; a northern species.

Funalia stippea (Berk.) Murr.

Plant thin, soft and flexible; found in Louisiana and Florida.

Funalia villosa (Sw.) Murr.

F. THE SPECIES OF PHAEOLIUS.

A large brown spongy plant, usually stipitate, but with puzzling sessile forms.

P. sistotremoides (Alb. & Schw.) Murr.

G. THE SPECIES OF POGONOMYCES.

A plant easily known by its dense covering of rigid hairs and minute firm pores.

P. hydroides (Sw.) Murr.

H. THE SPECIES OF CERRENELLA.

Hymenium concolorous, teeth bright-brown in color. *C. tabacina* (B. & C.) Murr.

Hymenium of a different color from the pileus, teeth covered with a greenish bloom.

C. coriacea (B. & Rav.) Murr.

I. THE SPECIES OF INONOTUS.

1. Spores deep-brown in color. 2.

Spores faintly tinted with brown. 3.

2. Surface hirsute, tubes luteous.

I. hirsutus (Scop.) Murr.

Surface conspicuously tomentose, tubes not luteous. *I. perplexus* (Peck) Murr.

Surface glabrous or finely tomentose. *I. dryophilus* (Berk.) Murr.

3. Plants soft, anoderm; found on living shrubs. *I. amplexans* Murr.

Plants hard, becoming encrusted; found on dead wood.

I. radiatus (Sowerby) Karst.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.